REMARKS

Claims 1-18 are pending in this application for the Examiner's review and consideration. New claim 18 was added. Claims 1-5, 7-11, and 13-17 were amended to more clearly recite the invention. No new matter is amended by these claim amendments so that their entry at this time is warranted.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. 102(e)

Claims 1-4, 6-10, and 12-16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,530,656 to Teraoka *et al.* ("Teraoka") for the reasons set forth on pages 2-4 of the Office Action. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection for the reasons that follow.

Teraoka discloses a color inkjet recording ink set for recording a color image on a recording medium comprising a color ink and a black ink, in which the black ink comprises a cationic self-dispersible carbon black, and the color ink comprises an anionic dye and an anionic substance. *See* Teraoka col. 2, lines 30-34. Teraoka further discloses a method for alleviating bleeding in a boundary between a black image formed by an inkjet method and a color image formed by an inkjet method. *Id.* col. 3, lines 1-4.

The present invention is directed to an ink set for inkjet recording for forming a black image portion in a color image with a black ink and a color ink, wherein the black ink comprises cationic or anionic self-dispersible carbon black and the color ink comprises a self-dispersible pigment having an opposite polarity to that of the self-dispersible carbon black. *See* Instant Specification, page 5, lines 3-8. The present invention is also directed to a method for inkjet recording comprising: recording a color image in accordance with recording signals by ejecting from an orifice a black ink and a color ink, wherein the black ink comprises cationic or anionic self-dispersible carbon black and the color ink comprises a substance having an opposite polarity to that of the self-dispersible carbon black, and wherein a black image portion in the color image is formed with the black ink and the color ink, and a time lag between ejecting of the black ink and ejecting of the color ink is 20 ms or less. *See* Instant Specification, page 5, lines 9-17. The present invention is also directed to an apparatus for inkjet recording for forming a color image comprising: an ink cartridge for ejecting a black ink and another ink cartridge for ejecting a color ink, wherein the black ink comprises cationic or anionic self-dispersible carbon black and the color ink comprises a substance having an opposite polarity to that of the self-dispersible carbon black, and wherein a black image portion in the color image is formed with

the black ink and the color ink, and a time lag between ejecting of the black ink and ejecting of the color ink is 20 ms or less. *See* Instant Specification, page 5, line 18 – page 6, line 1.

To anticipate a claim, a reference must teach each and every element of the claim. Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP) § 2131. "A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 914 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Applicants submit that Teraoka does not disclose each and every element of independent claims 1, 6, and 12 of the present invention for the following reasons.

Regarding amended independent claim 1 and its dependent claims 2-5, Applicants note that Teraoka does not disclose an ink set for inkjet recording, wherein the black ink comprises cationic or anionic self-dispersible carbon black and the color ink comprises a self-dispersible pigment having an opposite polarity to that of the self-dispersible carbon black. The anionic dye and anionic substance disclosed in Teraoka as materials which comprise the color ink are distinguished from the selfdispersible pigment recited in claim 1 of the present invention. As is well known in the inkjet art, a pigment is different than a dye. One difference, for example, is that dyes are completely soluble in the solvent, whereas pigments are insoluble, at least in part. That Teraoka does not include a selfdispersible pigment in its disclosure of an anionic dye or anionic substance is evident in the language Teraoka uses in describing both the color ink and the black ink. When referring to the carbon black used in the color ink, Teraoka describes it as a pigment. See e.g., Teraoka, col. 4, lines 31-38. Teroaka, moreover, discloses that "use of pigment ink is advantageous to obtain high image density or a perfect image durability, in comparison with dye ink. For this reason, various black inks containing carbon black as the coloring material have been developed for ink-jet recording." Teroaka, col. 4, lines 41-46. Teraoka thus distignuishes a dye (such as that disclosed in its anionic form as the colorant for the colored ink) from a pigment like carbon black.

Nor does the anionic substance disclosed in Teraoka encompass a self-dispersible pigment. The anionic substances disclosed in Teraoka include substances having carboxyl groups or sulfonic groups, but not pigments. See Teraoka, Col. 8, lines 49-67. Nowhere in the specification

¹ The American Heritage College Dictionary, Fourth Edition, (2002) defines a dye as a substance used to color materials and (in the verb form) to color a material, esp. by soaking in a <u>solution</u>. (underlining added for emphasis) The same dictionary defines pigment as a dry coloring matter, usually in the form of an insoluble powder, that is mixed with water, oil, or another base to produce paint and similar products. Thus, among other differences, a dye is a soluble colorant, whereas a pigment is an insoluble colorant.

does Teraoka disclose or even suggest that an anionic substance could encompass a pigment. Since a pigment and a dye are mutually exclusive of one another, and since Teraoka's anionic substance does not encompass a pigment, Teraoka's disclosure of an anionic dye and anionic substance neither discloses nor suggests a pigment, much less a self-dispersible pigment. Accordingly, Teraoka does not anticipate, or even render obvious, independent claim 1 of the present invention, or its dependent claims, 2-5.

Regarding independent claims 6 and 12, and their dependent claims 7-10 and 13-16, Applicants first note that independent claims 6 and 12 contain a common limitation or element, i.e., that a black image portion in the color image is formed with the black ink and the color ink. Applicants respectfully disagree with Examiner's assessment that Teraoka discloses an ink set for inkjet recording for forming a black image portion in a color image with a black ink and a color ink. Rather, Teraoka discloses an ink set, wherein a color image portion is formed with a color ink and a black image portion is formed with a black ink. See Teraoka, Abstract. As stated in Teraoka, "one object of the present invention is to provide an ink set for color inkjet recording which can sufficiently suppress color bleeding in the boundary region between the black ink and the color ink when used for a color image formation." Teraoka, col. 2, lines 15-18. The presence of a boundary between the black ink and the color ink further supports Teraoka's disclosure of color image portion formed exclusively with a color ink and a black image portion formed exclusively with a black ink. Teraoka further discloses that the ink jet recording apparatus used in evaluating the ink sets of the invention, i.e., the Canon BJF-800, was "modified so that black ink and color ink are applied in the same one scan, but the color ink is applied immediately after the black ink application to a region contiguous to the black region." Teraoka, col. 23, lines 20-24. Thus, the black ink and the color inks of Teraoka are applied at different times and in different regions of the recording paper. This application of the black ink and color inks in different regions of the recording paper is vastly different from what is claimed in the present invention.

The black ink and the color inks of the present invention's inkset, though applied at different times, are applied within the same region of the recording paper to form a black image portion in a color image. The specification of the present invention states, for example, that the method for inkjet recording "is characterized [in that] the black image portion in the color image contains black ink and the color ink, and a time lag between ejecting of the black ink and ejecting of the color ink is 20 ms or less." Instant Specification, page 26, lines 6-10 (underlining added for emphasis). The

specification further states that due to this short time lag, "even when the order of recording the color ink and the black ink is inverse during reciprocal scanning movement, both inks are effectively mixed to react with each other on paper before penetration, whereby high density of images can be obtained." Id. page 26, lines 15-19. The specification of the present invention also states that "the printed amount of the color ink to form the black image portion is preferably specified in a range of 10 to 50 % relative to the amount of the black ink," and that "the use amount of the color ink may vary depending on the proportion of each of the cyan, magenta, and yellow dyes, or may be adjusted to alter the color tone at the black image portion." Id. page 28, lines 3-7. It is thus clear that the black image portion of the present invention is formed from a mixture of the black ink and the color inks in the same region of the recording paper. This, of course, is unlike the disclosure in Teraoka, wherein a separate black image portion is formed exclusively with black ink and a separate color image portion is formed exclusively with color ink. This critical difference between the disclosure in Teraoka and the present invention precludes anticipation of the present invention by Teraoka. Therefore, Teraoka does not teach or even suggest each and every element of independent claims 6 and 12 of the present invention. Accordingly Teraoka does not anticipate independent claims 6 and 12 of the present invention, or their respective dependent claims 7-10 and 13-16.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. 103

Claims 5, 11, and 17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as allegedly being obvious over Teraoka in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,151,128 to Fukushima *et al.* ("Fukushima"). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection for the reasons that follow.

Fukushima discloses an inkjet ink that is capable of high definition and high image quality recording on both coated inkjet paper and non-coated paper. Fukushima col. 1, lines 8-20. The ink comprises a coloring agent, a liquid carrier medium and an alkyl ether of polyoxyethylene-polypropylene random polymer having the general formula:

 R_1 -(X)-O- R_2 , wherein R_1 and R_2 are each a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, with the proviso that they cannot both be a hydrogen atom, and X is a random polymer of ethylene oxide and polypropylene oxide. Fukushima, col. 2, lines 13-24.

As stated above in the section of the Remarks regarding the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), Teraoka does not disclose or suggest all of the elements of independent claims 1, 6, and 12 of the present invention. More particularly, Teraoka does not disclose a color ink comprising a self-

dispersible pigment, as in claim 1, or an ink set for forming a black image portion in a color image with a black ink and a color ink, as in claims 6 and 12. Fukushima neither discloses nor suggests anything to resolve these deficiencies. Accordingly, the combination of Teraoka and Fukushima does not render obvious dependent claims 5, 11, and 17, as this combination does not render obvious the independent claims from which these claims depend.

CONCLUSIONS

It is respectfully submitted that all claims are now in condition for allowance, early notice of which would be appreciated. Should the Examiner disagree, Applicants respectfully request a telephonic or in-person interview with the undersigned attorney to discuss any remaining issues and to expedite the eventual allowance of the claims.

No fees are believed to be required for this submission. Should any fees be required, however, please charge those fees to Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP deposit account no. 50-0310.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: January 19, 2005

Mark J. Sullivan

Reg. No. 54,478

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ke) adj. -l.er, -l.est 1. Characterized by little it; shadowy. 2. Rather dark in color. See Significant and an artistic state of the state of the

ie n. See blue grouse.

f (doos'a)-dorf', dus'-) A city of W-central
Rhine R. NNW of Cologne; chartered 12881.

1. 1. Fine dry particles of matter. 2. A cloud a. 3. Particles of matter regarded as the result of a. Earth, esp. when regarded as the substance a. Earth, esp. when regarded as the abostances is surface of the ground. 5. A debased or do is. Something of no worth. 7. Chiefly British Ridisposal. 8. Confusion; agitation; commotion, disposal. 8. Confusion. disposal. 8. Contusion, agranded dust from the ustering, dusts -tr. 1. To remove dust from the ng, or beating. 2. To sprinkle with a powd ng, or beaung. 2. To sprinke with a powder, to apply or strew in fine particles. —intr. 1. To ag dust. 2. To cover itself with dust. Used of verb: dust off To restore to use. [ME < OF details of the content of the co dust/bin') n. Chiefly British A trash can.

n. A region left arid by drought and dust.

Dust Bowl, region in the S-central US that was

ght in the 1930s.]

ynt in the 1930s.]

1y n. Informal A mass of fine, dry particles, esp. that is formed by static electricity. rn. 1. A removable or hinged plastic cover used to of equipment. 2. See dust jacket 1.

Il n. A small whirlwind, usu. of short duration, it, debris, and sand to great heights.

dus/tar) n. 1. One that dusts, esp.: a. A cloth of emove dust. b. A device for sifting or scattering stance. 2. A smock worn to protect one's clothing

woman's loose dress-length housecoat. (dus/ting) n. 1. A light sprinkling: a dusting.

powder n. A fine powder used on the skin. cet n. 1. A removable paper cover used to protect fiboard sleeve for a phonograph record.

fiboard sleeve for a phonograph record.

te n. Either of two mites, Dermatophagoides pterographics. ringe, that feed on shed skin cells and produce common household allergen.

op n. A mop used dry to remove dust from floor in (dust'pan') n. A short-handled pan or sci lust is swept.

ffle n. A gathered or pleated strip of cloth reaching tom of a mattress or box spring to the floor. an extensive area, esp. in an arid region.

an extensive area, esp. in an artic region.

p (dust'up') n. Slang A row; a dispute.

(dust'te) adj. -i-er, -i-est 1. Covered or filled willsting of or resembling dust; powdery. 3. Tinged will reworn; stale. —dust'i-ly adv. —dust'i-ness n. in miller n. Any of various plants of the genera Aurea, Chrysanthemum, Lychnis, and Senecio, having ems covered with dustlike down.

(duch) adj. 1a. Of or relating to the Netherlands culture. b. Of or relating to the Dutch language. Trans. b. Of or relating to any of the Germanic possess. 3. Of or relating to the Pennsylvania Dutch language. Germanic language of the Netherlands and one of anguages of Belgium. b. See Pennsylvania Dutch anguages of the Netherlands and one high price that is lowered until a bid is made and

th cheese n. Chiefly Northern US See cottage che

th clover n. See white clover.

th courage n. Informal Courage from drinking light ch door n. A door divided in two horizontally so the door n. A door divided in two horizontally so the door n.

t can be left open or closed. ch East Indies See Indonesia

ch East Indies See Indonesia.

ch elm disease n. A disease of elm trees caused by
the New World (1893).

ceratooystis ulmi, characterized by brown streaks in the New World (1893). ch elm disease n. A disease of the disease of the disease of the disease n. A disease of the disease n. A disease of the disease n. A disease of the disease

tch hoe n. See scuffle2. tch man (duch man) n. 1a. A man who is a native nt of the Netherlands. b. A man of Dutch ancestry member of any of the Germanic peoples of central mode. b. Northern & Western US A person of Germanic peoples of Control of Con dutchman Something used to conceal faulty constitute of the formal streethes (ditch'manz) pl.n. (used witch-man's breeches (ditch'manz) pl.n. (used witch-man's breeches) (ditch'manz) pl.n. (used witch-man's breeches) (ditch'manz) pl.n. (used witch-man's breeches) (ditch'manz) of eastern North America having yellowith two spurs

nth two spurs.
utchman's pipe n. See pipe vine. utch metal n. An alloy of 80 percent copper and 200 make jewelry and as an imitation of gold leaf.

or mane 1. A large heavy pot or kettle, usu. of cast iron and dight lid; used for slow cooking. 2. A metal utensil open on defand equipped with shelves, placed before an open fire thing or roasting food. 3. A wall oven in which food is baked the property of the pro ans of preheated brick walls.

f treat n. An outing in which all pay for themselves.

uncle n: A stern, candid critic or adviser.

West Indies See Netherlands Antilles.

wom an (duch/woom an) n. 1. A woman who is a native abitant of the Netherlands. 2. A woman of Dutch ancestry. ous *(doo/te-as, dyoo/-) adj. Obedient or dutiful. it.] =du'te ous ly adv.

for ble (doo'te-a-bal, dyoo'-) adj. Subject to import tax. egui (uoo u-100, 0) oo - 7 maj. 1. Carerul to fulfill obligations.

Spressing or filled with a sense of obligation. —du/ti-ful-ly

du/ti-ful-ness n.

dootte, doot-) n. pl. -ties 1. An act or a course of action fred by custom, law, or religion. 2a. Moral obligation. b. The illsion felt to meet such obligation. 3. A service, function, ak assigned to one, esp. in the armed forces. 4. Function or ryice: See Syns at function. 5. A government tax, esp. on porti 6a. The work performed by a machine under specified onditions. b. A measure of efficiency expressed as the amount work done per unit of energy used. 7. The total volume of the required to irrigate an area in order to cultivate a crop until indicate indians; duty bound Obliged. off duty Not engaged invest indians: duty bound Obliged, off duty Not engaged of responsible for assigned work, on duty Engaged in or re-To nible for assigned work. [ME duete < AN < due, var. of OFr.

tty-free (doo'te-fre', dyoo'-) adj. 1. Exempt from customs duty-free merchandise. 2. Of, relating to, or being a region contablishment in which imported goods are exempt from customs duits: a duty-free shop. —du'ty-free' adv.

duum, genitive pl. of duo, two; see dwo- in App. + vir, um see wi-ro- in App.]

frum vi-rate (doo-um/vor-it, dyoo-) n. 1. Any of various affiership of two persons.

partiership of two persons. Di va ilier (doo'val-ya', du-), François Known as "Papa Doc. (1974) Haitian dictator who was elected president in 1957 and the Haitian dictator who was elected president in 1957 and the Haitian H

red in place of a bedspread and top sheet. [Fr., down < OFr., trends of dumet, dim. of dum < ON dunn.]

region of same, and, or same, or same, reverying so du-ve-tyne (doo'vo-ten', dyoo'-, doo'vo-ten', hink-soft short-napped fabric with a twill weave, made of collection, rayon, or silk. [Fr. duvetine < duvet, down. See

Milgneaud (doo ven'yo, dyoo), Vincent 1901–78. Amer. bio-

in Kwho won a 1955 Nobel Prize. !Wa:mish(do-wa/mish) also Dwa·mish (dwa/mish) n., pl. awamish.or:-mish-es also Dwamish or -mish-es 1. A men-rof a Native: American people of the eastern shore of Puget and hear Seattle, Washington. 2. Their Coast Salish language. A big algebraic Double (God willing) 2. Doubly Version Dickeye de') n. A high-density compact disk, esp. one that

anguages of the didoms: go Dutch To pay one's harmoure nath. It also Northern Dvina A river, c. 748 km (465 rr or temper.—idioms: go Dutch In disfavor or troit of the disfavor or troit or tro

and towning to the Gulf of Riga.

Abbit Doctor of Veterinary Medicine Mabbit Doctor of Veterinary Medicine
or the kidvorlak adj. Of, relating to, or being a configuration of the config

adorakian composer best known for his final symphony,

Idworf) n; pl. dwarfs or dwarves (dworvz) 1a. An abnorganal person, often having limbs and features atypically consed or formed. b. An atypically small animal or plant. The status resembling a human, appearing in legends and the status resembling a human, appearing in legends and the status of t

dwarf huckleberry n. See dangleberry.

dwarf-ism (dwôr/fiz'am) n. A pathological condition of arrested growth having various causes.

dwarf shoot n. A lateral branch that is much smaller than the

main one, as in the cedar, larch, and ginkgo.

dwarf star n. A star, such as the sun, having relatively low mass, small size, and average or below average luminosity.

dweeb (dweb) n. Slang A person regarded as socially inept or foolish, often on account of being overly studious. [?] dwell (dwel) intr.v. dwelt (dwelt) or dwelled, dwell ing, dwells

1. To live as a resident; reside. 2. To be in a given place or condition. 3a. To fasten one's attention. See Syns at brood. b. To speak or write at length. [ME dwellen < OE dwellan, to mislead, delay, dwell.] -dwell/er n.

dwell ing (dwel/ing) n. A place to live in; an abode.

DWI abbr. driving while intoxicated

Dwight (dwit), Timothy 1752-1817. Amer. cleric and educator

who was a leading supporter of Federalism.

dwin-dle (dwin/dl) v. -dled, -dling, -dles —intr. To become gradually less until little remains. --tr. To cause to dwindle. See Syns at decrease. [Frequentative of ME dwinen, to waste away < OE dwinan, to shrink. See dheu-2 in App.] dwt. abbr. pennyweight

Dy The symbol for the element dysprosium.

dy. abbr. 1. delivery 2. duty
dy. add (di'ād', -əd) n. 1. Two individuals or units regarded as a pair. 2. Biology One pair of homologous chromosomes due to di-vision of a tetrad during meiosis. 3. Chemistry A divalent atom or radical. 4. Mathematics A function that draws a correspondence from any vector u to the vector (v·u)w and is denoted vw, where v and w are a fixed pair of vectors and v-u is the scalar product of v and u. • adj. Made up of two units. [< Gk. duas, duaddua, two. See dwo- in App.] dy-ad-ic (dr-adrik) adj. 1. Twofold. 2. Of or relating to a dyad.

n. Mathematics The sum of a finite number of dyads.

Dy•ak (dī/āk') n. Variant of Dayak.

dy ar chy (di/ar/ke) n. Variant of diarchy.

dyb.buk (dib'ook, de-book') n., pl. dyb.buks or dyb.buk.im (di-book/im, de/boo-kem/) In Jewish folklore, the wandering soul of a dead person that enters the body of a living person and controls his or her behavior. [Yiddish dibek < Heb. dibbuq, prob. < dabaq, to cling.]

dye (dl) n. 1. A substance used to color materials. 2. A color im-

dye (di) n. 1. A substance used to color materials. 2. A color imparted by dyeing. 4 v. dyed, dye*ing, dyes—tr. To color (a material), esp. by soaking in a solution.—intr. To take on or impart color.—idiom: of the deepest dye Of the most extreme sort. [ME deie < OE dèag, dèah.]—dy'er n. dyéd-in-the-wool (did'în-thə-wool') adj. 1. Thoroughgoing; out-and-out: 2. Dyed before being woven into cloth. Dy*er (di'2r), Mary d. 1660. English-born Amer. Quaker martyr the was twice basished from Roston because of her beliefs and

who was twice banished from Boston because of her beliefs and hanged after returning to the city a second time.

dy er's broom (di/ərz) n. See dyer's greenweed. dyer's greenweed n. A small Eurasian shrub (Genista tinctoria) having yellow flower clusters that yield a dye.

dyer's rocket n. A European plant (Reseda luteola) having long spikes of small flowers that yield a yellow dye.

dy-er's-weed (di'ərz-wed') n. Any of various plants yielding

coloring matter used as dye dye-stuff (dī/stuf') n. See dve 1.

dye wood (di'wood') n. A wood used as a dyestuff.

dy ing (diring) v. Present participle of die¹. ♦ adj. 1. About to die. 2. Drawing to an end; declining: the dying hours of the empire.

3. Done or uttered just before death.

dyke¹ (dik) n. & v. Variant of dike¹.

dyke? (dtk) also dike n. Offensive Slang Used as a disparaging term for a lesbian. [?] —dyke!y adj.

Dy•lan (dil/ən), Bob Orig. Robert Zimmerman. b. 1941. Amer. musician and composer who drew on blues, country and western, and folk music to create distinctive protest music in the 1960s. dvn abbr. dvne

dy•nam•ic (dī-năm/îk) adj. also dy•nam•i•cal (-ĭ-kəl) 1a. Of or relating to energy or to objects in motion. b. Of or relating to the study of dynamics. 2. Characterized by continuous change, activity, or progress. 3. Marked by intensity and vigor; forceful. 4. Of or relating to variation of intensity, as in musical sound. n. 1. An interactive system or process, esp. one involving competing or conflicting forces. 2. A force. [Fr. dynamique, ult. < Gk. dunamikos, powerful < dunamis, power < dunasthai, to be able. See deu-2 in App.] —dy nam/i cal ly adv.

dynamical system n. Mathematics A space and its transforma-

tions, such as the solar system and its transformations over time in accordance with celestial mechanics.

dvnamic RAM n. See DRAM.

dy nam ics (di-năm iks) n. 1a. (used with a sing. verb) The branch of mechanics concerned with the effects of forces on the motion of a body or system of bodies, esp. of forces that do not originate within the system itself. b. (used with a pl. verb) The of m.North America having creeping rhizomes, scarlet fruit, and flowers surrounded by four white backs of the social, intellectual, or moral forces that produce activity and change in region of the social, intellectual, or moral forces that produce activity and change in region of the social, intellectual, or moral forces that produce activity and change in region of the social, intellectual, or moral forces that produce activity and change in region of the social intellectual, or moral forces that produce activity and change in region of the social intellectual, or moral forces that produce activity and change in region of the social intellectual, or moral forces that produce activity and change in region of the social intellectual, or moral forces that produce activity and change in region of the social intellectual, or moral forces that produce activity and change in region of the social intellectual, or moral forces that produce activity and change in region of the social intellectual in the system. 2. (used with a pl. verb) The social, intellectual, or moral forces that produce activity and change in region of the system.

Dutch oven dynamics



Butch oven



Mary Dyer detail from a painting by Edwin Austin Abbey (1852 - 1911)



Bob Dylan

-			
	pat	oi	boy
å	pay	ou	out
	care	ŏ	took
ã	father	ത	boot
ě	pet	ŭ	cut
ē	be	ûr	urge
	pit		thin
ī	pie	th	this
	pier	hw	which
	pot	zh	vision
ō	toe	ə	about,
٨	TO GYAT		·

ress marks: ' (primary); (secondary), as in lexicon (lčk'si-kon') piece goods pigment



pier Coronado Bridge, San Diego, California



Franklin Pierce er a portrait by George Peter Alexander Healy (1813 - 94)



pietà Pietà, 1499, marble sculpture by Michelangelo

' principal dish of a meal. [Fr.: pièce, pièce + de, of, with + résis-

tance, staying power, lastingness.]
plece goods pl.n. Fabrics made and sold in standard lengths. piece *meal (pes/mel') adv. 1. By a small amount at a time; in stages: articles acquired piecemeal. 2. In pieces; apart. • adj. Accomplished or made in stages. [ME pecemeale: pece, piece; see PIECE + -mele, by a fixed measure (< OE -mælum, at a time < dative pl. of mæl, appointed time; see me-1 in App.).]

plece of eight n., pl. pleces of eight An old Spanish silver coin. [< its original value of eight reals.]

piece work (pēs/wûrk') n. Work paid for according to the num-

ber of units turned out.—piece/work/er n.
pie chart n. A circular graph having radii dividing the circle into sectors proportional in angle and area to the relative size of the quantities represented.

pied1 (pId) adj. Patchy in color; splotched or piebald. [ME < pie,

pied '(pid) adj. Fatchy in color; splottned of pieoaid. [ME < pie, magpie. See Pie².]

pied '(pid) v. Printing Past tense and past participle of pi².

pied-a-terre (pya-dā-târ') n., pl. pieds-a-terre (pya-dā-târ') A secondary or temporary place of lodging. [Fr.: pied, foot + à, to,

on + terre, ground.]
pied-biiled grebe (pid'bild') n. A small brown North American diving bird (Podilymbus podiceps) found in freshwater ponds and

having a short heavy whitish bill.

pied mont (pēd'mont') n. An area of land formed or lying at the foot of a mountain or mountain range. [After PIEDMONT.]

Pledmont 1. A historical region of NW Italy bordering on France and Switzerland; occupied by Rome in the 1st cent. B.C. 2. A plateau region of the E US from NY to AL between the Appalachian Mts. and the Atlantic coastal plain. -Pied'mon•tese' (-tez', -tes*) adi. & n.

pled piper n. 1. A person who offers others strong yet delusive enticements. 2. One who makes irresponsible promises. [After The Pied Piper of Hamelin, a poem by Robert Browning.]

ie-eyed (pI'Id') adj. Slang Intoxicated; drunk. Ple-gan (pe-gan') n., pl. Plegan or -gans A member of the southernmost tribe of the Blackfoot confederacy, inhabiting northwest Montana and southern Alberta.

pie plant n. See rhubarb 1.

pler (pîr) n. 1a. A platform extending from a shore over water and supported by piles or pillars, used to secure, protect, and provide access to ships or boats. **b.** Such a platform used esp. for entertainment. **2.** A supporting structure at the junction of connecting spans of a bridge. **3.** Architecture Any of various vertical supporting structures, esp.: a. A pillar, generally rectangular in cross section, supporting an arch or roof. b. The portion of a wall between windows, doors or other openings. c. A reinforcing structure that projects from a wall; a buttress. [ME per, bridge support, partly < Norman Fr. pere, piere (< OFr. puiere, a support < puie < puier, to support < VLat. *podiare < Lat. podium, platform; see PODIUM) and partly < Med. Lat. pera (< ONFr. pire, piere, breakwater, poss. < Lat. petra, rock; see PETROUS).]

pierce (pîrs) v. pierced, pierceing, pierces -tr. 1. To cut or pass through with or as if with a sharp instrument; stab or penetrate. 2. To make a hole or opening in; perforate. 3. To make a way through: The path pierced the woods. 4. To sound sharply through: Shouts pierced the din. 5. To succeed in penetrating (something) with the eyes or the intellect. —intr. To penetrate into or through something. [ME percen < OFr. percer, prob. < VLat. *pertusiare < Lat. pertusus, p. part. of pertundere, to bore through: per-, per- + tundere, to beat.]—pierc'er n. —pierc'ing adj. —pierc'ing by adv.

Pierce, Franklin 1804-69. The 14th President of the US

(1853-57), who failed to resolve the issue of slavery.

pierced (pirst) adj. 1. Cut through with a sharp instrument; perforated. 2. Of or relating to a body part that has been perforated for the purpose of attaching a piece of jewelry. 3. Of or relating to a piece of jewelry designed to be worn in a such a body part: a pierced earring.

Pi·e·ri·a (pI-îr/ē-a) A region of ancient Macedonia including Mt. Olympus and Mt. Pierus.

Pi·e·ri·an Spring (pI-îr/e-on) n. 1. Greek Mythology A spring in Macedonia, sacred to the Muses. 2. A source of inspiration. [< Lat. Pierius, sacred to the Muses < Gk. Pieria, Pieria. See peiain App.

Pie·ro del·la Fran·ce·sca (pyar/o děl/a frăn-chěs/ka, fran-) 1420?-92. Italian painter whose works show a mastery of geomet-

ric perspective.

pie·ro·gi also pi·ro·gi (pĭ-roʻgė) n., pl. pierogi also pirogi or

-gies A semicircular dumpling with any of various fillings, such as finely chopped meat or vegetables, that is often sautéed after being boiled. [Pol., pl. of pieróg, dumpling, and Russ. pirogi, pl.

Pierre (pîr) The cap. of SD, in the central part on the Missouri R.; chosen as state cap. in 1889. Pop. 13,876.

Pier rot (pe'a-ro', pye-ro') n. A character in French pantomime, dressed in a floppy white outfit. [Fr., dim. of the name Pierre, Peter < OFr. < Lat. Petrus.]

ple tà also Pie tà (pyā-tā/) n. A painting or sculpture of the Vir-

gin Mary holding and mourning over the dead body of Jesus. [Ital., pity, a pietà < Lat. pietās. See PIETY.]

pi e tism (pt/I-tiz/əm) n. 1. Stress on the emotional and sonal aspects of religion. 2. Affected or exaggerated piety. 3, pt tism A 17th- and 18th-century reform movement in the Grant tism A 17th- and 18th-century retorm movement in the central Lutheran Church. [Ger. Pietismus < Lat. pietas, piety. See Purpi,—pi/e-tist/ ...—pi/e-tist/ticalj. —pi/e-tist/ ...—pi/e-tist/ adj. —pi/e-tist/ ...—pi/e-tist/ ...—pi/e-tis

esp.: a. Religious devotion and reverence to God. b. Devotion reverence to parents and family. 2. A devout act, thought of statement. 3. A conventional or hypocritical position or state. ment. [ME piete, mercy, pity < OFr. < Lat. pietas, dutiful conduction < pius, dutiful.)

piezo- pref. Pressure: piezoelectricity. [< Gk. piezein, to piez

piezo- pref. Pressure: pressure pressur of stress in such crystals subjected to an applied voltage. e'zo·e·lec'tric, pi·e'zo·e·lec'tri·cal adj.

e'zo-e-lec'tric, pi-e'zo-e-lec'tri-cai aaj.

pi-e-zom-e-ter (pi'i-zōm/i-tər, pe'i-) n. An instrument for measuring pressure, esp. high pressure. —pi-e'zo-met'ric (pi-e'zo-met'rik, pē-a'zo-) adj. —pi'e-zom'e-try n.

pii-file (pii/a) intr.v. -filed, -filing, -files To talk or act feebly or firellable or ideas [2]

futilely. • n. Foolish or futile talk or ideas. [?]

pig (pig) n. 1a. Any of several mammals of the family Suidae, having short legs, cloven hooves, bristly hair, and a cartilaginous snout used for digging. b. The edible parts of one of these mammals. 2. Informal A person considered piglike, greedy, or gross.

3a. A crude block of metal, chiefly iron or lead, poured from smelting furnace. b. A mold in which such metal is cast. c. Pig iron. 4. Offensive Slang Used as a disparaging term for a polic officer. 5. Slang A person holding sexist or racist views. 4 intr., officer. 3. Sung a person nothing and the pigged, pig-ging, pigs To give birth to pigs; farrow.—phrasal verb: pig out Slang To eat ravenously; gorge oneself.—Idloms: in a pig's eye Slang Under no condition; never. pig in a poke Something that is offered in a manner that conceals its true nature or value. [ME pigge, young pig, prob. < OE *picga.]
pig bed n. A bed of sand in which pigs of iron are cast.

pig-boat (pig'bot') n. Slang A submarine.

pl-geon (pij'an) n. 1. Any of various birds of the widely distributed family Columbidae, typically having plump bodies, small heads, and short legs, esp. the rock dove. 2. Slang One who is easily swindled; a dupe. [ME < OFr. pijon, prob. < Vlat. "pibio, pibion., alteration of LLat. pipio, young chirping bird, squab pipire, to chirp.]

pigeon breast n. A chest deformity marked by a projecting ster-

num, often occurring as a result of infantile rickets. pigeon hawk n. See merlin.

pi•geon•hole (pij'on-hol') n. 1. A small compartment or recess, as in a desk, for papers. 2. A specific, often oversimplified category. 3. The hole or holes in a pigeon loft for nesting. ◆ n.v. -holed, -hol•ing, -holes 1. To place or file in a pigeonhole. 2. To classify mentally. 3. To put aside and ignore.

pigeon pea n. 1. A tropical African shrub (Cajanus cajan) of the

pea family, having hairy pods and edible seeds. 2. A. seed of this plant. [< the use of its seeds as pigeon feed.]

pl•geon-toed (pij/ən-tod') adj. Having the toes turned inward.

pig•fish (pig/fish') n., pl. pigfish or -fish•es A North American grunt (Orthoprists chrysoptera) with a piglike mouth, found along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and important as a food fish along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and important as a food fish. [< the grunting sound it makes.]

pig·ger·y (pig/ə-re) n., pl. -les 1. A place where pigs are raised or kept. 2. Piggish conduct.

pig-gish (pig'ish) adj. 1. Greedy: a piggish appetite. 2. Stubborn; pigheaded. —pig'gish · ly adv. —pig'gish · ness n. pig · gy (pig'e) n., pl. -gies Informal A little pig.

pig gy back (pig'e-bāk') adv. & adj. 1. On the shoulders or back. 2. By or relating to a method of transportation, such as one by which truck trailers are carried on trains. 3. In connection with something larger or more important. \spadesuit n. The act of transporting piggyback. \spadesuit ν . -backed, -back-ing, -backs —n. To cause to be aligned with an issue, for example, that is larger or more important. —intr. To function as if carried on the back of another. [Alteration of dialectal pig back, alteration of pickaback, pick pack: prob. dialectal pick, to throw (var. of PITCH!)

piggy bank n. A child's coin bank, often shaped like a pig. pig·head·ed (pīg'hēd'īd) adj. Stupidly obstinate. See Syns at obstinate. —pig'head'ed by adv. —pig'head'ed ness n. pig iron n. Crude iron cast in blocks.

Latin n. A code language formed by the transposition of the initial consonant to the end of the word and the suffixation of the vowel a, as igpay atinlay for pig Latin.

pig lead (led) n. Crude lead cast in blocks.

pig·let (pig/lit) n. A young pig.

BACK Or PACK 1.1

pig ment (pig/mont) n. 1. A substance that is used as coloring. 2. Dry coloring matter, usu. an insoluble powder, that is mixed with water, oil, or another base to produce paint and similar products. 3. A substance, such as chlorophyll or melanin, that produces a characteristic color in the tissue of plants or animals. tr.v. -ment ed, -ment ing, -ments To color with pigment [ME, spice, red dye < Lat. pigmentum < pingere, to paint.]

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